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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/524,728	07/29/2005	Michel Lefebvre	0570-1026	8346
<div>465 7590 02/18/2009 YOUNG & THOMPSON 209 Madison Street Suite 500 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314</div>			<div>EXAMINER DEBROW, JAMES J</div>	
			<div>ART UNIT 2176</div>	<div>PAPER NUMBER</div>
			<div>MAIL DATE 02/18/2009</div>	<div>DELIVERY MODE PAPER</div>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/524,728

Applicant(s)

LEFEBVRE, MICHEL

Examiner

JAMES J. DEBROW

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: RCEX filed 26 Nov. 2008.

Claims 1-13 are pending in this case. Claims 1 and 12 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

In Applicant's Response dated 26 Nov. 2008, Applicant amended claims 1-5 and 17-12; added new claim 13. Applicant argued against all rejections previously set forth in the Office Action dated 26 Jun. 2006.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 26 Nov. 2008 has been entered.

Claim Objections

Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: The claim has an incorrect status identifier, wherein the claim has not been amended. Appropriate correction is required.

Specification

The amendment filed 24 Mar. 2008 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: **Claim 2** has been amended to recite "*said titles and notifications and the inputted text and titles appear as single linear text in at least one text zone*". The Examiner can not find any support for this recitation/limitation within the specification. Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 2 has been amended to recite "*said titles and notifications and the inputted text and titles appear as single linear text in at least one text zone*". The Examiner can not find any support for this newly added recitation/limitation within the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guttman et al. (Pat. No.: US 6,988,241 B1; Filed: Nov. 15, 2000) (hereinafter 'Guttman') in view of Devine et al (Patent No.: 6,385,644 B1; Filed: Sep. 24, 1998) (hereinafter 'Devine').

Regarding independent claim 1, Guttman discloses *a method for communicating structured information, between a first user and at least one second user, said method comprising* (col. 1, lines 53-67; Guttman discloses embodiments of the current invention allow people to collaborate and share spreadsheets over the web.):

defining a document standard determining a general framework of the document comprised of (col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, lines 30-35; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell. They are typically used to name rows or columns of

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numbers, and for descriptive text introducing or explaining a spreadsheet. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the dataID and the column labels are used to reflect the framework of the document in the form of document and column titles as recited in the current invention in, paragraphs 0061-0062 and 0205.):

a series of titles (col. 6, lines 22-44; col. 15, lines 4-7; Fig. 2; Guttman discloses each column of the spreadsheet contains a letter. Guttman also discloses a cell can contain labels as string of text entry such a "Sales targets". Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the letter identifying a column and the example of a string of text, e.g. "Sales targets" are considered titles. It has been established and is well known in the art that spreadsheet typically contain a series of titles.).

values authorized by fields of information, the step of defining being performed by said first user and the second user, said first user producing the information, the second user receiving at least a portion of the information (col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, line 55-col. 6, line 44; col. 7, lines 29-38; col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 30; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. The data file includes a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. The information for each cell may include value, formula, formatting, editability

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and borders. Guttman also discloses the client/user receiving the spreadsheet via email or from a request to the server.).

inputting, by said first user, said information, the step of inputting being comprised of inputting text and/or titles to the general framework and selecting values authorized on said fields (col. 7, lines 1-28; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell. Guttman further discloses the command line is the area of the spreadsheet where a designer enters and edits cell values and formulas.).

transmitting the said information from said first user to storage for each secondary user (col. 3, lines 36-42, col. 4, lines 4-14; Guttman discloses transmitting the said information from said first user to storage for each secondary user.).

wherein each second user defines an identical document standard (col. 7, lines 48-50; col. 8, lines 33-60; Guttman discloses when the server receives a request from the client, it looks at the parameters to identify the dataID parameter, which identifies a file containing the data for the web-based spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses a client system receives the number of rows and columns to build a particular spreadsheet. Therefore each second user defines an identical document standard.).

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Guttman does not expressly disclose *a series of notifications; selecting, by each secondary user, a sorting criterion based on the titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard; re-organizing the document according to said sorting criterion; supplying, to the secondary user, the document re-organized according to the said sorting criterion; wherein each second user selects a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user.*

Devine teaches *a series of notifications* (col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 8, lines 13-15; Devine teaches a report manager server for generation, management and receipt notification of customized reports.).

selecting, by each secondary user, a sorting criterion based on the titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard.).

re-organizing the document according to said sorting criterion (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes

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the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard. Therefore Devine teaches a step for the re-organization of the document according to the selected criteria.).

supplying, to the secondary user, the document re-organized according to the said sorting criterion (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches a report viewer application which enables a user to analyze and display the data report. Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Thus Devine teaches supplying, to the secondary user, the document re-organized according to the said sorting criterion.).

wherein each second user selects a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; col. 17, lines 35-49; Devine teaches a report viewer application which enables a user to analyze and display the data report. Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Devine also teaches a report retrieval process utilizing an inbox client GUI application which requires a customer to login. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the system allows multiple users to login to the system independent of each other. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that each independent user would be capable of selecting a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Devine with Guttman for the benefit of providing secure initiation, acquisition and presentation of information from any customer computer platform having a Web browser (col. 2 lines 28-44).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Guttman disclose *a method according to Claim 1, wherein the step of defining the said document standard comprises:*

modifying at least one title by said first user during the step of inputting (col. 6, lines 22-44; col. 7, lines 1-28; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses the designer can change information for any specific cell in the spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels (title) which are strings of text that appear within a cell. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation the Examiner concludes the designer (first user) is capable of modifying at least one title by said first user during the step of inputting.).

Guttman does not expressly disclose *selecting the modified title by the second user during the step for selecting said sorting criterion, for at least one title, a selection step is made if the title can be modified by the first user during the inputting step.*

Devine teaches *selecting the modified title by the second user during the step for selecting said sorting criterion, for at least one title, a selection step is made if the title can be modified by the first user during the inputting step* (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of

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columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to the modified title.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Devine with Guttman for the benefit of providing secure initiation, acquisition and presentation of information from any customer computer platform having a Web browser (col. 2 lines 28-44).

Regarding dependent claim 4, Guttman discloses *a method according to Claim 1, the step for inputting comprises:*

modifying at least one part of said document standard after the step of defining by said first user (col. 6, lines 22-44; col. 7, lines 1-28; col. 14, lines 61-67; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses the designer can change/modify information for any specific cell in the spreadsheet. To change information of a specific cell, the designer clicks on that cell to highlight it, then type the value, text of formula for that cell into the command line field. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation the Examiner concludes the modifying of the cells can be performed during or after the step of defining by said first user.).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Guttman discloses *a method according to Claim 1, wherein the step for defining the said document standard further comprises:*

defining categories of information by said first user and the second user (col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, lines 30-35; col. 15, lines 4-7;

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Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell, e.g. "Sales targets", thus defining categories. Labels are typically used to name rows or columns of numbers, and for descriptive text introducing or explaining a spreadsheet. Guttman further disclose when the designer/creator saves a data file, the client turns the definition of each cell into a string. The concatenated cell strings defines the entire spreadsheet. The client sends the concatenated strings to the server and writes it into the spreadsheet data file. Thus Guttman implicitly disclose defining categories of information by said first user and the second user.).

Guttman does not expressly disclose *said sorting criterion being based on said categories of information by the second user.*

Devine teaches *sorting criterion being based on said categories of information by the second user* (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches graphical user interface wherein the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to categories. It has been established and is well known in the art that columns within a spreadsheet are typically labeled by category names. Devine also teaches a server for presenting to the customer various types of reports and messages. Devine further teaches a

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report viewer application, which enables a user interaction, that defines what operations may be performed on the data displayed in the spreadsheet including such dynamic operations as sorting of report data. Therefore using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the customer/user is the "second" user.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Devine with Guttman for the benefit of providing secure initiation, acquisition and presentation of information from any customer computer platform having a Web browser (col. 2 lines 28-44).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Guttman disclose *a method according to Claim 1, wherein, the step for of transmitting comprises:*

forming the information according to an accessible page format over an information network, readable using a web navigator and printable from any office work station equipped with a web navigator and a printer (col. 21, line 58-col22, line 15; Guttman disclose all members who have an account can log into the system by entering identifying information. The user via a browser sends a request to the server for a spreadsheet HTML page and the server returns the page to the user. Guttman also disclose printing a web-based spreadsheet.).

Regarding dependent claim 8, Guttman discloses *a method according to Claim 1, further comprising:*

consolidating documents, wherein information of the documents linked to identical titles are juxtaposed under a unique title for different documents (col. 1, lines 37-50; col. 22, lines 1-8; Guttman discloses Microsoft's Excel 2000 spreadsheet have been used to allow a user to enter data into cells of the spreadsheet and to tabulate and organize those cells. It has been established and it well known in the art that electronic spreadsheets, such as Microsoft's Excel, typically allows users the ability to consolidate documents, wherein information of the documents linked to identical titles are juxtaposed under a unique title for different documents.).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Guttman discloses *a method according to Claim 1, wherein, the document contains all titles and information input by said first user during the step of supplying (col. 7, lines 1-28; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels (titles) which are strings of text that appear within a cell. Guttman further discloses the command line is the area of the spreadsheet where a designer enters and edits cell values and formulas.).*

Regarding independent claim 12, Guttman discloses *a device for communicating structured information between a first user and at least one second user, said device comprising:*

means for semantically defining a document standard being suitable for determining a general framework of the document comprised of (col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, lines 30-35; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell. They are typically used to name rows or columns of numbers, and for descriptive text introducing or explaining a spreadsheet. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the dataID and the column labels are used to reflect the framework of the document in the form of document and column titles as recited in the current invention in, paragraphs 0061-0062 and 0205.):

a series of titles (col. 6, lines 22-44; col. 15, lines 4-7; Fig. 2; Guttman discloses each column of the spreadsheet contains a letter. Guttman also discloses a cell can contain labels as string of text entry such a "Sales targets". Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the letter identifying a column and the example of a string of text, e.g. "Sales targets" are considered titles. It has been established and is well known in the art that spreadsheet typically contain a series of titles.).

values authorized by fields of information (col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, line 55-col. 6, line 44; col. 7, lines 29-38; col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 30; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which

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includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. The data file includes a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. The information for each cell may include value, formula, formatting, editability and borders. Guttman also discloses the client/user receiving the spreadsheet via email or from a request to the server.).

means for inputting, by a first terminal from said first user, information to be provided by inputting text and/or titles to the general framework and by selecting values authorized on the said fields (col. 7, lines 1-28; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell. Guttman further discloses the command line is the area of the spreadsheet where a designer enters and edits cell values and formulas.).

means for transmitting the information from said first user terminal to storage for access by each secondary terminal of each second user (col. 3, lines 36-42, col. 4, lines 4-14; Guttman discloses transmitting the said information from said first user to storage for each secondary user.).

wherein the means for defining said document standard is determined by said first user and each second user, said document standard being identical for said first user and each second user (col. 1, lines 53-67; col. 7, lines 48-50; col.

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8, lines 33-60; col. 3, lines 36-41; col. 4, lines 45-65; col. 5, lines 30-35; col. 15, lines 4-7; Guttman discloses embodiments of the current invention allow people to collaborate and share spreadsheets over the web. Guttman discloses a spreadsheet designer designing a spreadsheet which includes a spreadsheet data file containing a data ID, which refers to a file/spreadsheet name and information for each individual cell in a spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses the cells contain labels which are strings of text that appear within a cell. They are typically used to name rows or columns of numbers, and for descriptive text introducing or explaining a spreadsheet. Guttman further discloses when the server receives a request from the client, it looks at the parameters to identify the dataID parameter, which identifies a file containing the data for the web-based spreadsheet. Guttman also discloses a client system receives the number of rows and columns to build a particular spreadsheet. Therefore each second user defines an identical document standard.).

Guttman does not expressly disclose *a series of notifications;*
means for selecting, by each secondary user terminal of the second user,
a sorting criterion based on the titles or fields of the document;
means for re-organization of the document according to said sorting
criterion set by the means for selecting; and
means for supplying, to each second terminal, the document being re-
organized according to each sorting criterion and containing all titles of the
document and the information input by the said first user.

each second user having a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user.

Devine teaches *a series of notifications* (col. 2, lines 28-31; col. 8, lines 13-15; Devine teaches a report manager server for generation, management and receipt notification of customized reports.).

means for selecting, by each secondary user terminal of the second user, a sorting criterion based on the titles or fields of the document(col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard.).

means for re-organization of the document according to said sorting criterion set by the means for selecting (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the arbitrary set of columns to include but not limited to titles or the fields of the document set by the step of defining a document standard. Therefore Devine teaches a step for the re-organization of the document according to the selected criteria.).

means for supplying, to each second terminal, the document being re-organized according to each sorting criterion and containing all titles of the

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document and the information input by the said first user (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; Devine teaches a report viewer application which enables a user to analyze and display the data report. Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes any arbitrary set of columns to include but not be limited to the titles of the columns of the document/spreadsheet. Thus Devine teaches supplying, to the secondary user, the document re-organized according to the said sorting criterion.).

each second user having a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user (col. 4, lines 41-45; col. 11, lines 17-40; col. 16, lines 17-52; col. 17, lines 35-49; Devine teaches a report viewer application which enables a user to analyze and display the data report. Devine teaches the spreadsheet presentation allows for sorting of report data by any arbitrary set of columns. Devine also teaches a report retrieval process utilizing an inbox client GUI application which requires a customer to login. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the system allows multiple users to logon to the system independent of each other. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that each independent user would be capable of selecting a separate sorting criterion corresponding to each second user independent from another second user.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Devine with Guttman for the benefit of

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providing secure initiation, acquisition and presentation of information from any customer computer platform having a Web browser (col. 2 lines 28-44).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Guttman discloses *the method according to Claim 1, wherein the second user modifies the content of the document to give it added value* (col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 30; Guttman discloses editable and non-editable cells of a spreadsheet. If a cell is editable that cell is unlocked, the user can type in (or modify) the value of that cell.).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2123.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guttman in view of Devine further in view of McCaskey et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0152245 A1; Filed Apr. 5, 2001) (hereinafter 'McCaskey').

Regarding dependent claim 2, Guttman in view of Devine does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 1, wherein said titles and*

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notifications and the inputted text and titles appear as single linear text in at least one text zone, during the step for of inputting and the step for of supplying, in at least one text zone, the titles defined

McCaskey teaches *wherein said titles and notifications and the inputted text and titles appear as single linear text in at least one text zone, during the step for of inputting and the step for of supplying, in at least one text zone, the titles defined* (0078; 0081; 0091; Fig. 4; McCaskey discloses the web page template which contain text zone which holds text which is *traditional ergonomically* displayed as a single line of text, ie captions, titles, headlines, archives, classifies, etc. McCaskey also discloses an electronic mail notification database.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine McCaskey with Guttman in view of Devine for the benefit of providing an editorial maintenance program to facilitate skilled modification and enhancement of the content and appearance of Web-readable publication (0021).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2123.

Claims 6, 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guttman in view of Devine further in view of Brittan et al. (Pat. No.: US 6,199,078 B1; Filed: Sep. 15, 1998 (hereinafter "Brittan")).

Regarding dependent claim 6, Guttman in view of Devine does not expressly disclose *a method according to Claim 1, wherein the step for of inputting is further comprised of:*

associating a priority level with the information, and wherein the step of selecting is comprised of selecting a hierarchy of information based on said priority level of the information.

Brittan teaches *associating a priority level with the information* (col. 3, lines 25-28; col. 6, lines 35-42; col. 7, lines 30-58; col. 5, lines 58-67; col. 16, lines 26-29; Brittan teaches associating a priority level with the information.), and

wherein the step of selecting is comprised of selecting a hierarchy of information based on said priority level of the information (col. 6, lines 35-42; col. 7, lines 30-58; col. 12, lines 5-25; Brittan teaches associating a priority level with the information.)

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Brittan with Guttman in view of Devine for the benefit of providing a priority level for setters, which is used to order the setters. The settlers represent seed values for the analytic network (col. 16, lines 28-29).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Guttman in view of Devine does not expressly disclose *a method according to Claim 1, wherein, the step of inputting comprises:*

allocating an identification of an author of the information, and

wherein the step of selecting comprises:

selecting a hierarchy of information values based on identifications of said author.

Brittan teaches *allocating an identification of an author of the information* (col. 9, lines 53-65; Brittan teaches the author of a spreadsheet must supply a password when that spreadsheet is locked. Thus Brittan teaches allocating an identification of an author of the information.).

wherein the step of selecting comprises:

selecting a hierarchy of information values based on identifications of said author (col. 9, lines 53-65; col. 12, lines 4-25; Brittan teaches the author of a spreadsheet must supply a password when that spreadsheet is locked. Unlocking the spreadsheet gives the user access to all spreadsheet values, calculators, defaults and impliers. Thus the author of the spreadsheet has access to a hierarchy of information values based on identifications of said author.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Brittan with Guttman in view of Devine for the benefit of providing a priority level for setters, which is used to order the

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setters. The settlers represent seed values for the analytic network (col. 16, lines 28-29).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Guttman in view of Devine does not expressly disclose *the method according to Claim 1, wherein the second user modifies the content of the document to give it added value*.

Brittan teaches *wherein the second user modifies the content of the document to give it added value* (col. 4, lines 7-24; Brittan teaches a first user is allowed to input formulas in fields of a spreadsheet, and a second user is allowed to input values in the fields.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Brittan with Guttman in view of Devine for the benefit of providing a priority level for settlers, which is used to order the settlers. The settlers represent seed values for the analytic network (col. 16, lines 28-29).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2123.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guttman in view of Devine further in view of Kennedy (Pub. No.: US 2003/0187932 A1; Filed: Mar. 28, 2002).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Guttman in view of Devine does not expressly disclose *a method according to Claim 1, said method further comprising:*

determining a summary of the document, the information is being selected as a function of a hierarchy of information values.

Kennedy teaches *determining a summary of the document, the information is being selected as a function of a hierarchy of information values* (0032; 0033; 0047; 0057; 0093; Fig. 9; Kennedy teaches developing summaries for each sub-category. Kennedy also teaches each sub-category contains subdivisions typically called summaries. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes the structure of categories, sub-categories and subdivisions is analogous with a hierarchy as they both are constructed of different levels each derived from the previous level.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kennedy with Guttman in view of Devine for the benefit of providing a platform independent for user and can be configured to provide many levels of security (0029).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments concerning the objection to the Specification and the 35 U.S.C. 112 Rejection have been considered but are not persuasive.

Regarding the objection to the Specification, the Applicant argues *"In 0206 of the printed publication version of the Specification, it is stated during step 808, in at least one text zone, the titles defined by the standard and the text input by the user appear, like a single linear text, to be shown in the second to the seventh tables above." Thus, the Applicant submits that the Specification does contain support for claim 2 and therefore no new matter was added as asserted by the Office.*" (Remarks, page 8)

The Examiner disagrees.

Claim 2 recites *said titles and **notifications** and the inputted text and titles appear as single linear text in at least one text zone*". Application cited portion of the specification does not recite *notifications*. Therefore the previous Specification Objection remains.

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. 112 Rejection, the Applicant argues *for the reasons discussed above, **claim 2** is properly described in the Specification.*

(Remarks, page 9)

The Examiner disagrees based on the same rationale as given above regarding the objection to the Specification. Therefore the previous 35 U.S.C. 112 Rejection regarding claim 2 remains.

The 35 USC § 101 Claim Rejection is withdrawn.

The 35 USC § 112 Rejection regarding **claim 1** is withdrawn.

All other Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Guttman, Devine, McCaskey, Brittan and Kennedy.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

/DOUG HUTTON/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2176